

# ideas for church black history program

**ideas for church black history program** are essential for creating meaningful and educational experiences that celebrate the heritage, culture, and contributions of African Americans within the faith community. Churches play a vital role in honoring Black History Month by organizing programs that highlight historical figures, spiritual leaders, and pivotal events that have shaped both Black history and the church's role in social justice. This article explores a variety of creative and impactful ideas for church black history program events, including worship services, educational workshops, community engagement activities, and artistic presentations. Each idea aims to inspire congregations to reflect on the rich legacy of Black Americans and foster unity and understanding. From storytelling sessions to musical tributes and panel discussions, these ideas provide a comprehensive framework to engage church members of all ages. Below is a detailed table of contents to guide through the diverse range of program options.

- Educational Presentations and Workshops
- Worship Service Enhancements
- Artistic and Cultural Celebrations
- Community Engagement and Outreach
- Youth and Children's Program Ideas

## Educational Presentations and Workshops

One of the most impactful ideas for church black history program is to incorporate educational presentations and workshops that deepen understanding of African American history and its connection to the church. These sessions can provide historical context, highlight key figures, and explore themes of faith, resilience, and social justice.

## Historical Lectures and Guest Speakers

Inviting scholars, historians, or community leaders to speak on topics such as the Civil Rights Movement, the role of Black churches in social activism, or biographies of influential Black religious leaders creates an informative atmosphere. These presentations encourage congregants to engage critically with history and its ongoing impact on society.

## Interactive Workshops

Workshops that involve participants in activities like genealogy research, exploring African American spirituals, or studying the impact of Black theologians foster active learning. These hands-on experiences make history tangible and relevant to attendees.

## **Panel Discussions**

Organizing panel discussions featuring church members, local activists, or educators can provide diverse perspectives on Black history topics. Panels can address contemporary issues linked to historical struggles, such as racial equality, education, and community development.

## **Worship Service Enhancements**

Incorporating ideas for church black history program directly into worship services provides a spiritual and reverent way to honor African American heritage. These enhancements can deepen the congregation's appreciation of Black history within the context of faith.

## **Special Sermons and Scripture Readings**

Pastors and church leaders can prepare sermons that focus on Black history themes, such as liberation theology, perseverance, and faith in adversity. Scripture readings can highlight passages that resonate with the struggles and triumphs of African Americans.

## **Incorporation of Traditional African American Hymns and Spirituals**

Music plays a vital role in worship and cultural expression. Including traditional hymns and spirituals such as "Lift Every Voice and Sing" or "Precious Lord, Take My Hand" connects the congregation to the spiritual heritage of Black Christians.

## **Recognition of Black Church Leaders**

During the service, recognizing past and present Black church leaders, missionaries, and community organizers honors their contributions to both the church and society. This can be done through testimonials, video presentations, or dedicatory prayers.

## **Artistic and Cultural Celebrations**

Artistic expression is a powerful medium to celebrate Black history within the church setting. Programs that highlight cultural creativity allow congregants to experience the richness of African American heritage through various art forms.

## **Theatrical Performances and Storytelling**

Drama ministries can perform plays or skits depicting important historical events or stories of faith from Black history. Storytelling sessions featuring narratives about ancestors, freedom fighters, and spiritual journeys engage all ages and bring history to life.

## **Visual Arts Exhibitions**

Displaying artwork, photography, or historical memorabilia related to Black history in the church foyer or community room provides visual education and inspiration. Featuring local Black artists or church members' creations can enhance community pride.

## **Dance and Music Presentations**

Organizing concerts or dance performances that showcase African American gospel music, jazz, or traditional dance forms celebrates cultural heritage. Inviting choirs, musicians, or dance troupes enriches the program with dynamic and uplifting expressions of faith.

## **Community Engagement and Outreach**

Ideas for church black history program often extend beyond the church walls, encouraging outreach and community involvement that reflects the spirit of Black history and social justice.

## **Service Projects and Volunteer Opportunities**

Organizing community service initiatives, such as food drives, neighborhood clean-ups, or mentoring programs, demonstrates the church's commitment to living out the values of justice and compassion central to Black history.

## **Interfaith and Intercultural Dialogues**

Hosting dialogues or forums with neighboring churches, mosques, or cultural organizations fosters mutual understanding and cooperation. These events can explore shared challenges and celebrate diverse contributions to the community.

## **Film Screenings and Discussion Groups**

Screening documentaries or films related to Black history followed by guided discussions encourages reflection and deeper learning. Topics may include civil rights, Black faith traditions, or contemporary social issues.

## **Youth and Children's Program Ideas**

Engaging younger members of the congregation with tailored ideas for church black history program ensures that the legacy of Black history continues to inspire future generations.

## **Educational Crafts and Activities**

Children can participate in crafts that celebrate Black history, such as making posters of notable figures, creating timelines, or designing cultural symbols. These activities combine creativity with learning.

## **Youth Choir and Drama Groups**

Youth can be involved in singing traditional spirituals or performing short plays that highlight historical stories and themes of faith. This participation builds confidence and deepens their connection to their heritage.

## **Storytime and Reading Sessions**

Organizing storytime sessions that feature books about Black history heroes and cultural traditions introduces children to important narratives in an age-appropriate way. Incorporating discussion questions can enhance comprehension and engagement.

## **Essay and Poetry Contests**

Encouraging youth to write essays or poems on themes related to Black history and faith fosters critical thinking and personal expression. Recognition during church services or events motivates participation and pride.

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## **Frequently Asked Questions**

### **What are some creative themes for a church Black History Month program?**

Creative themes include 'Faith and Freedom: Celebrating Black Spiritual Heritage,' 'Honoring Black Pioneers in the Church,' and 'The Role of Black Churches in Civil Rights.' These themes highlight historical contributions and inspire community reflection.

## **How can churches incorporate music into their Black History Month programs?**

Churches can feature gospel choirs, spirituals, and contemporary Black Christian artists. Inviting local Black musicians, organizing hymn sings, or hosting a concert celebrating Black musical heritage can engage the congregation effectively.

## **What types of speakers should be invited for a church Black History program?**

Invite historians, local Black community leaders, pastors with expertise in Black church history, or individuals who have made significant contributions to social justice. Personal testimonies or storytelling sessions can also be impactful.

## **How can children be involved in a church Black History Month event?**

Children can participate by performing skits or recitations about notable Black figures, creating artwork or posters, leading prayers, or participating in interactive storytelling sessions that teach Black history in an age-appropriate way.

## **What are some impactful multimedia ideas for a church Black History program?**

Use documentaries, video clips of speeches by prominent Black leaders, photo slideshows, and digital presentations highlighting Black history and achievements. Incorporating multimedia helps engage different learning styles and makes the program more dynamic.

## **How can a church program address both historical and contemporary Black experiences?**

Combine historical narratives with discussions or panels on current social justice issues affecting the Black community. Include testimonies, highlight recent Black leaders, and encourage dialogue on how faith supports ongoing struggles for equality.

## **What role can food play in a church Black History Month celebration?**

Serving traditional African or African American dishes can enrich the cultural experience. Hosting a potluck featuring soul food or a community meal celebrating Black culinary heritage fosters fellowship and cultural appreciation.

## **How can a church Black History program promote community engagement?**

Encourage collaboration with local Black organizations, schools, and cultural centers. Organize service projects, community discussions, or joint events

that extend the impact beyond the church walls and strengthen community ties.

## **What resources are helpful for planning a church Black History Month program?**

Helpful resources include books on Black church history, online archives, documentaries, local Black history museums, educational websites, and guidance from Black clergy or historians. Utilizing these ensures accurate and meaningful content.

## **Additional Resources**

### *1. Rooted in Faith: Celebrating Black Church History*

This book explores the rich history and profound impact of Black churches in America. It delves into the spiritual, cultural, and social roles these institutions have played within African American communities. Readers will find inspiring stories, historical milestones, and ideas for commemorating Black history in a church setting.

### *2. Sacred Songs and Stories: Music in Black Church History*

Focusing on the powerful role of music, this book highlights gospel, spirituals, and hymns that have shaped the Black church experience. It offers insights into how music has been a form of worship, resistance, and community bonding. The book includes program ideas centered around musical performances and storytelling.

### *3. Voices of Courage: African American Church Leaders Through History*

This title profiles influential Black clergy and lay leaders who have made significant contributions to faith and civil rights. It provides biographical sketches alongside discussion questions and program suggestions to engage church members in learning about these courageous figures.

### *4. The Black Church and the Civil Rights Movement*

Detailing the critical role of Black churches in the fight for civil rights, this book examines key events, sermons, and activism led by faith communities. It offers a historical overview and practical ideas for programs that connect past struggles with contemporary social justice efforts.

### *5. Faith and Freedom: Stories of Black Women in the Church*

Highlighting the often overlooked contributions of Black women, this book celebrates their leadership, activism, and spiritual devotion within the church. It includes narratives, reflections, and program ideas to honor these powerful women during Black history events.

### *6. From Slavery to Sanctuary: The Journey of the Black Church*

This comprehensive history traces the Black church's origins from slavery through emancipation and into modern times. It provides a framework for understanding the church's evolving role in African American life and suggests ways to incorporate this history into educational programs.

### *7. Building Bridges: Intergenerational Stories in the Black Church*

Focusing on storytelling and oral history, this book encourages sharing experiences across generations within the Black church community. It offers creative program ideas that foster dialogue, mentorship, and preservation of heritage during Black history celebrations.

### *8. Black Faith in Action: Social Justice and the Church*

This book examines how Black churches have been centers of social justice activism, addressing issues like poverty, education, and voting rights. It inspires readers with contemporary examples and provides actionable ideas for church programs that promote community engagement.

#### 9. *Celebrating Black History Through Scripture*

Combining biblical teachings with African American history, this book offers devotional materials, sermon guides, and study plans focused on Black heritage. It serves as a resource for churches to integrate faith and history in meaningful Black history month programs.

## **Ideas For Church Black History Program**

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**ideas for church black history program:** *The Black Church Studies Reader* Alton B. Pollard, Carol B. Duncan, 2016-04-29 The Black Church Studies Reader addresses the depth and breadth of Black theological studies, from Biblical studies and ethics to homiletics and pastoral care. The book examines salient themes of social and religious significance such as gender, sexuality, race, social class, health care, and public policy. While the volume centers around African American experiences and studies, it also attends to broader African continental and Diasporan religious contexts. The contributors reflect an interdisciplinary blend of Black Church Studies scholars and practitioners from across the country. The text seeks to address the following fundamental questions: What constitutes Black Church Studies as a discipline or field of study? What is the significance of Black Church Studies for theological education? What is the relationship between Black Church Studies and the broader academic study of Black religions? What is the relationship between Black Church Studies and local congregations (as well as other faith-based entities)? The book's search for the answers to these questions is compelling and illuminating.

**ideas for church black history program:** *Airstream* , 1998

**ideas for church black history program:** *Your Spirits Walk Beside Us* Barbara Dianne Savage, 2012-10-22 Even before the emergence of the civil rights movement, African American religion and progressive politics were assumed to be inextricably intertwined. Savage counters this assumption with the story of a highly diversified religious community whose debates over engagement in the struggle for racial equality were as vigorous as they were persistent.

**ideas for church black history program:** *Making Black History* Jeffrey Aaron Snyder, 2018-02-01 In the Jim Crow era, along with black churches, schools, and newspapers, African Americans also had their own history. *Making Black History* focuses on the engine behind the early black history movement, Carter G. Woodson and his Association for the Study of Negro Life and History (ASNLH). Author Jeffrey Aaron Snyder shows how the study and celebration of black history became an increasingly important part of African American life over the course of the early to mid-twentieth century. It was the glue that held African Americans together as "a people," a weapon to fight racism, and a roadmap to a brighter future. *Making Black History* takes an expansive view of the historical enterprise, covering not just the production of black history but also its circulation, reception, and performance. Woodson, the only professional historian whose parents had been born into slavery, attracted a strong network of devoted members to the ASNLH, including professional

and lay historians, teachers, students, “race” leaders, journalists, and artists. They all grappled with a set of interrelated questions: Who and what is “Negro”? What is the relationship of black history to American history? And what are the purposes of history? Tracking the different answers to these questions, Snyder recovers a rich public discourse about black history that took shape in journals, monographs, and textbooks and sprang to life in the pages of the black press, the classrooms of black schools, and annual celebrations of Negro History Week. By lining up the Negro history movement’s trajectory with the wider arc of African American history, Snyder changes our understanding of such signal aspects of twentieth-century black life as segregated schools, the Harlem Renaissance, and the emerging modern civil rights movement.

**ideas for church black history program:** The New Black History E. Hinton, 2016-04-30 The New Black History anthology presents cutting-edge scholarship on key issues that define African American politics, life, and culture, especially during the Civil Rights and Black Power eras. The volume includes articles by both established scholars and a rising generation of young scholars.

**ideas for church black history program:** **Carter G. Woodson: A Life in Black History** , **ideas for church black history program:** **The Other Black Church** Joseph L. Tucker Edmonds, 2020-12-02 The Other Black Church: Alternative Christian Movements and the Struggle for Black Freedom examines the movements led by Father Divine, Charles Mason, and Albert Cleage (later known as Jaramogi Abebe Agyeman) as alternative Christian movements in the middle of the twentieth century that radically re-envisioned the limits and possibilities of Black citizenship. These movements not only rethink the value and import of Christian texts and reimagined the role of the Black Christian prophetic tradition, but they also outlined a new model of protest that challenged the language and logic of Black essentialism, economic development, and the role of the state. By placing these movements in conversation with the long history of Black theology and Black religious studies, this book suggests that alternative Christian movements are essential for thinking about African American critiques of and responses to the failures of U.S.-based democracy. These prophets of Black theological thought and their attention to the limits of the state and traditional Black religious formations are most fully appreciated when studied in light of their conversations and interactions with other key Black prophetic and theological figures of the mid-twentieth century. Ultimately, The Other Black Church will use those conversations and archives from these movements to highlight their protest of the racial state, to explore the limits of the Black church, and to argue for their continued significance for thinking about the variety and vibrancy of Black protest, specifically Black religious protest, during the twentieth century.

**ideas for church black history program:** It's A Miracle Dr. Hosea Zollicoffer, 2010-10-26 We saved hundreds of at-risk and challenged teens with the establishment of Nelson Mandela Alternative High School. We were given free reign by Dr. William Pratella and the Board of Education to be as creative and as innovative as possible. Our school operated totally different from other schools in the district. We believed that all children “could learn and would learn”. Our mission was to “save one child at a time by any means possible. Failure was not an option” At Mandela, we created a world of success. Everybody had to be successful. Students thought and believed in themselves. They felt good about Nelson Mandela and their future. Success in school and after high school was their main goal. I feel bad because we lost too many young brothers to crime, drugs, gangs and violence. None of these young brothers had to go the way they did. If their fathers had been in their lives they would have chosen a different path. I continue to reach out to fathers to encourage them to reconnect with their sons and daughters. Fathers can make the difference in saving their son’s and daughter’s lives. I was an at-risk and challenged young brother. I was a thirteen-year-old country boy from rural Mississippi who was illiterate when my family and I had arrived in Washington, D.C., in 1950. I lost all my grammar and elementary school education in Mississippi because I never attended with any consistency. But God was on my side. Faith and prayer made the difference. I hope to inspire other young brothers to turn their lives around as I did. My saving grace was a praying mother. She kept us in church and away from the wrong people. We were in church seven days a week. I was blessed to have made significant accomplishments in



higher education, including my Doctorate, Master and Bachelor's degrees. I served as a Head Coach and Human Rights Commissioner. I also developed the first college degree program for prison inmates.

**ideas for church black history program: A Survey of the Black Church in America** Tony Evans, 2024-01-02 If the Bible is allowed to be the standard by which blacks and whites determine truth, then freedom from this moral and racial malaise will be the outcome; for as Jesus taught, the truth has a unique capacity of making people free. Dr. Tony Evans Respected and beloved pastor Tony Evans provides an accessible overview of black church history. Evans opens the eyes of the reader to the black presence in the Scriptures and takes a focused look at the uniqueness and place of the black church. Drawing from stories and historical events, best-selling author Evans addresses the myth of black inferiority and looks at the rise of black evangelicalism. In addition, Evans faithfully interacts with movements such as Black Lives Matter, Critical Race Theory, and the 1619 Project. This timely resource is for anyone seeking unity and understanding. In an age where division and confusion abound, A Survey of the Black Church in America provides a divine, clear, kingdom-focused perspective.

**ideas for church black history program: Restoring the First-century Church in the Twenty-first Century** Warren Lewis, Hans Rollmann, 2005-10-15 'Restoring the First-century Church in the Twenty-first Century: Essays on the Stone-Campbell Restoration Movement in Honor of Don Haymes' is a snap-shot of a major American religious movement just after the turn of the millennium. When the 'Disciples' of Alexander Campbell and the 'Christians' of Barton Warren Stone joined forces early in the 19th century, the first indigenous ecumenical movement in the United States came into being. Two hundred years later, this American experiment in biblical primitivism has resulted in three, possibly four, large segments. Best known is the Christian Church (Disciples of Christ), active wherever ecumenical Christians gather. The denomination is typically theologically open, having been reshaped by theological Liberalism and the Social Gospel in the twentieth century, and has been re-organized on the model of other Protestant bodies. The largest group, the Churches of Christ, easily distinguished by their insistence on 'a cappella' music (singing only), is theologically conservative, now tending towards the evangelical, and congregationally autonomous, though with a denominational sense of brotherhood. The Christian Churches/Churches of Christ (Independent) are a 'via media' between the two other bodies: theologically conservative and evangelical, congregationally autonomous, pastorally oriented, and comfortable with instrumental music. The fourth numerically significant group, the churches of Christ (Anti-Institutional), is a conservative reaction to the 'a cappella' churches, much in the way that the Southern 'a capella' churches reacted against the emerging intellectual culture and social location, instrumental music and institutional centrism of the Northern Disciples following the Civil War. Besides these four, numerous smaller fragments, typically one-article splinter groups, decorate the history of the Restoration Movement: One-Cup brethren, Premillennialists, No-Sunday-School congregations, No-Located-Preacher churches, and others. This movement to unite Christians on the basis of faith and immersion in Jesus Christ, and to restore New-Testament Christianity, is too little recognized on the American religious landscape, and it has been too little studied by the academic community. This volume is focused primarily on the 'a cappella' churches and their interests, but implications for the entire Stone-Campbell Restoration Movement abound. The voices that speak freely within were unimpeded in authoring these essays by standards of orthodoxy imposed from without. All of the contributors are acquainted with Don Haymes, the honoree of the volume, and have been inspired by this friend and colleague, a man with a rigorous and earthy intellect and a heavenly spirit. David Bundy, series editor Studies in the History and Culture of World Christianities

**ideas for church black history program: Civil Rights, Culture Wars** Charles W. Eagles, 2017-02-02 Just as Mississippi whites in the 1950s and 1960s had fought to maintain school segregation, they battled in the 1970s to control the school curriculum. Educators faced a crucial choice between continuing to teach a white supremacist view of history or offering students a more enlightened multiracial view of their state's past. In 1974, when Random House's Pantheon Books

published Mississippi: Conflict and Change (written and edited by James W. Loewen and Charles Sallis), the defenders of the traditional interpretation struck back at the innovative textbook. Intolerant of its inclusion of African Americans, Native Americans, women, workers, and subjects like poverty, white terrorism, and corruption, the state textbook commission rejected the book, and its action prompted Loewen and Sallis to join others in a federal lawsuit (Loewen v. Turnipseed) challenging the book ban. Charles W. Eagles explores the story of the controversial ninth-grade history textbook and the court case that allowed its adoption with state funds. Mississippi: Conflict and Change and the struggle for its acceptance deepen our understanding both of civil rights activism in the movement's last days and of an early controversy in the culture wars that persist today.

**ideas for church black history program: Black History Month Resource Book** Mary Ellen Snodgrass, 1993 This book describes 333 activities for Black History Month, arranged in such subject areas as art and architecture, cooking, genealogy, math, religion and ethics, sewing and fashion, speech and drama, and storytelling. Each entry includes age or grade level or audience from preschool to adult, a description, the procedure, a rough estimate of budget, a list of sources, and alternative applications or activities. For example, Black Landmarks suggests organizing a display featuring monuments significant to black history and provides a sample list. Sharing Words from Different Worlds provides a list of Swahili terms and their meanings. Graphing Racial Data suggests having students chart demographic data on African and African American peoples and suggests sources for the data. Several features add to the book's usefulness. An eight-page appendix lists books, articles, publishers, films and videos, video distributors, dance ensembles, theater companies, software packagers, computer networks, supplies, and resource centers that the editor found most helpful in compiling this work. --From publisher's description.

**ideas for church black history program: Congressional Record** United States. Congress, 2000

**ideas for church black history program: What We Dragged Out of Slavery** Claude A. Green, 2006 OurStory: What We Dragged Out of Slavery With Us sheds new light on the practices, customs, and events that continue to shape Black Americans today, and on their contributions to national and world culture.

**ideas for church black history program: Historic Negro Spirituals as Biblical Interpretation** Christa Klingbeil Dixon, 2024-12-15 Dr. Christa K. Dixon [1935 - 2003] grew up during the time of World War 2, where her father, a German Confessing Church pastor, regularly visited American POW camps, and young Christa heard African-American soldiers singing spirituals. Her fascination grew, but Dixon's interests became quite focused on her interest in how the famous spirituals interpreted the Bible. In the mid-1960s, Dr. Dixon earned her PhD working on "Negro Spirituals" in Germany and published the text that formed from her years of research and long-lasting passion for the spirituals she heard during her visits to the prisoner camps with her father. A work of careful analysis and scholarship, Dixon's study has since been out of print, but now newly translated and presented for an audience to rediscover. In John Lovell's important 1972 monograph, Black Song: The Forge and Flame, he wrote, "...Perhaps the most intensive study of Biblical influences in the spiritual is found in Christa Dixon's *Wesen und Wandel geistlicher Volkslieder Negro Spirituals*...her analyses are not only deeply intensive but quite creative...". In this book, Drs. Kim R. Harris and Daniel L. Smith-Christopher provide not only a translation of the published German work, but also contribute two new essays to accompany this timeless study as both modern critique and long overdue appreciation.

**ideas for church black history program: Negro History Bulletin** , 1980

**ideas for church black history program: On the Ground** Judson L. Jeffries, 2010-09-30 The Black Panther Party suffers from a distorted image largely framed by television and print media, including the Panthers' own newspaper. These sources frequently reduced the entire organization to the Bay Area where the Panthers were founded, emphasizing the Panthers' militant rhetoric and actions rather than their community survival programs. This image, however, does not mesh with

reality. The Panthers worked tirelessly at improving the life chances of the downtrodden regardless of race, gender, creed, or sexual orientation. In order to chronicle the rich history of the Black Panther Party, this anthology examines local Panther activities throughout the United States—in Seattle, Washington; Kansas City, Missouri; New Orleans, Louisiana; Houston, Texas; Des Moines, Iowa; and Detroit, Michigan. This approach features the voices of people who served on the ground—those who kept the offices in order, prepared breakfasts for school children, administered sickle cell anemia tests, set up health clinics, and launched free clothing drives. The essays shed new light on the Black Panther Party, re-evaluating its legacy in American cultural and political history. Just as important, this volume gives voice to those unsung Panthers whose valiant efforts have heretofore gone unnoticed, unheard, or ignored.

**ideas for church black history program: The Beloved Community** Charles Marsh, 2008-07-31 A noted theologian explains how the radical idea of Christian love animated the African American civil rights movement and how it can power today's social justice struggles Speaking to his supporters at the end of the Montgomery bus boycott in 1956, Martin Luther King, Jr., declared that their common goal was not simply the end of segregation as an institution. Rather, the end is reconciliation, the end is redemption, the end is the creation of the beloved community. King's words reflect the strong religious convictions that motivated the African American civil rights movement. As King and his allies saw it, Jesus had founded the most revolutionary movement in human history: a movement built on the unconditional love of God for the world and the mandate to live in that love. Through a commitment to this idea of love and to the practice of nonviolence, civil rights leaders sought to transform the social and political realities of twentieth-century America. In *The Beloved Community*, theologian and award-winning author Charles Marsh traces the history of the spiritual vision that animated the civil rights movement and shows how it remains a vital source of moral energy today. *The Beloved Community* lays out an exuberant new vision for progressive Christianity and reclaims the centrality of faith in the quest for social justice and authentic community.

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**What is the word when people come up with the same idea** Suppose Darwin and Wallace independently come up with a similar idea. It's like the idea has entered the social consciousness at that time. What is the word for this called?

**vocabulary - Is there a word for a person with many creative ideas** Is there a word in the English language that describes a personality type that has a creative mind and many ideas but for some reason (procrastinating, lack of energy or

**What is the word for a person who never listens to other people's** There is one person I know who never accepts other people's opinions and ideas, even if those opinions and ideas are worthwhile. What single word might describe such an

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